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THEORETICAL ISSUES OF PRAGMALINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF LITERARY TEXT

Abstract: Analyzing texts in the field of literary studies goes beyond simple words on a page it explores the complex web of meanings, intentions, and communicative strategies used by authors to engage readers. A particularly prominent approach to understanding literary texts is the lens of pragmatic linguistic analysis, which focuses on the contextual, social, and interactive aspects of language use. In this article, we explore the theoretical issues that underlie pragmatic linguistic analysis in the study of literary works, highlighting how language functions as a dynamic and versatile tool for conveying meaning and engaging readers.

Key words: Literary texts, linguistic analysis, theory, motivations, pragmatic linguistic analysis.

INTRODUCTION.

Analyzing literary texts from a pragmatic linguistic perspective opens up a rich tapestry of theoretical issues that shed light on the complex interplay between language, context, and meaning in works of art. Pragmatic linguistic analysis goes beyond the surface structure of words and sentences to uncover the subtle nuances, implied meanings, and communicative strategies used by authors to engage readers and convey their artistic visions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

At the heart of pragmatic linguistic analysis is language static or pure lies in the recognition that it is not a denotative system, but a dynamic and context-sensitive means of communication. In literature, authors create their stories not only through word choice and arrangement, but also through the strategic use of linguistic devices, speech acts, and cultural references to create a world of meaning that resonates with readers on multiple levels. Pragmatic Linguistic Analysis of Literary Texts By exploring the underlying theoretical issues, we gain insight into how authors construct characters, shape dialogue, and evoke emotion through subtle manipulation of language. This approach invites us to consider not only what is explicitly said in the text, but also what is said, implied, or unsaid, revealing the layers of meaning and complexity that lie beneath the surface of the narrative. In studying theoretical issues in pragmatic linguistic analysis of literary texts we explore concepts such as speech acts, implicature, relevance theory, and reader-text interaction to illuminate how language functions as a dynamic and versatile means of conveying intentions, emotion and narrative depth in works of fiction. Through this lens, we aim to deepen our understanding of the artistry and communicative power of language in literature, offering new perspectives on the nuances of textual interpretation and the ever-evolving relationship between authors, texts, and readers. One of the main aspects of pragmatic linguistic analysis in literary texts is the examination of speech acts and illocutionary power. Speech act theory, founded by philosophers J.L. Austin and John Searle, states that sentences not only convey information, but also perform actions such as making requests, giving commands, or expressing feelings. In literature, authors use performance language to develop characters, construct dialogue, and convey subtle nuances of meaning. By analyzing the affective power of the characters' words and actions, scholars can determine the underlying intentions, motivations, and power dynamics in the text. Another key theoretical issue in the pragmatic linguistic analysis of literary texts is implicature, that is, direct speech acts, allusions, and contextual inferences is the process of conveying hidden meanings through Authors often use implicature to create layers of meaning, to evoke ambiguity, and to invite readers to interpretive action. By deciphering the hidden messages embedded in a text, scholars can uncover subtle nuances, rhetorical strategies, and thematic resonances that enrich the reading experience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Through the study of annotations, literary texts are revealed to be nuanced and multi-layered linguistic constructions that reward attentive and critical readers. Relevance theory, proposed by cognitive scientists Sperber and Wilson, is based on the principle of communicative relevance, in which speakers respond to context and the cognitive environment of listeners strives to deliver the most relevant information. In the analysis of literary texts, relevance theory provides insight into how authors construct stories, use stylistic devices, and shape reader responses by creating a coherent and engaging textual experience. Emphasizing the dynamic relationship between text, context, and reader interpretation, pragmatic linguistic analysis offers a new perspective on the collaborative process of meaning-making in literature. There has been a significant shift in the field of linguistics to the analysis of pragmatic aspects of language use, particularly literary texts. Pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics, focuses on how language is used in real life, taking into account the intentions of speakers, the effect on listeners, and the social and cultural factors that influence communication. When applied to literary texts, pragmatic linguistic analysis examines the nuances of language use, speech acts, affectivity, and the discourse strategies used by authors to convey meaning and engage readers on various levels. Literary texts are not only repositories of information, but also complex communicative acts that require active participation and interpretation by readers. The theoretical issues of pragmatic linguistic analysis of artistic texts are aimed at understanding the functions of language in literature to evoke feelings, create images, convey themes and reflect social dynamics. Pragmatic theories such as speech act theory, implicature, relational theory, and conversational implicature provide a basis for investigating the communicative intentions behind literary speech and uncovering the layered meanings embedded in the text. One of the main theoretical issues of pragmatic linguistic analysis is the role of speech acts and performance language in artistic texts. Speech act theory, developed by J.L. Austin and later expanded by John Searle, examines how utterances can perform actions beyond their literal meaning, such as making a promise, giving a command, or expressing emotion. In literature, authors use performative language to create dramatic effects, shape character interactions, and imbue dialogue with subtext and nuance, inviting readers to consider the affective power behind characters' words and actions. Another theoretical aspect of pragmatic linguistic analysis in literary texts is implicature it refers to implicit meanings conveyed through indirect speech acts, gestures, and context-dependent inferences. Authors often rely on implicature to convey ambiguity, irony, satire, or understatement, challenging readers to go beyond the literal and uncover deeper layers of meaning. By studying the pragmatic effects in literary works, scholars can reveal the author's intended messages, thematic glosses, and rhetorical strategies, and shed light on the rich tapestry of implied meanings woven into the text. Relevance theory, advanced by Sperber and Wilson, communication is based on the principle of relevance, in which speakers strive to convey information that is maximally relevant to the context and the cognitive environment of the listeners.

In the analysis of literary texts, relevance theory provides insight into how authors construct stories, use stylistic devices, and engage readers by creating a coherent and meaningful textual experience. By examining the interrelationship between text, context, and reader response, pragmatic linguistic analysis illuminates the dynamic nature of literary communication and the collaborative process of meaning-making between authors and readers. As we continue to learn, future research directions may include interdisciplinary approaches that integrate cognitive linguistics, stylistics, and critical theory to deepen our understanding of how language works in literature. By shedding light on the pragmatic dimensions of literary communication, scholars can reveal the complexities of meaning construction, study the socio-cultural implications of language use in texts, and increase our understanding of the artistry and significance of literary discourse. Ultimately, the theoretical foundations of pragmatic linguistic analysis provide valuable tools for uncovering the hidden codes, rhetorical strategies, and dialogic dynamics that shape the multifaceted world of literary expression and interpretation.

CONCLUSION.



In conclusion, the theoretical issues of pragmatic linguistic analysis play an important role in elucidating the complexities of language use in literary texts. Through the study of speech acts, implicatures, and relational theory, scholars can uncover the hidden codes, rhetorical strategies, and dialogic dynamics that provide a rich tapestry of meaning in literary discourse. Through a deeper understanding of pragmatic linguistic analysis, we can appreciate the artistry, purpose, and communicative power of language in literature, which will help us develop a more nuanced and enriching engagement with literary texts.

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